

5-7 Station Road, Conisbrough, South Yorkshire.

National Grid Reference: SK 511 991 (centred)

**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

**Report 1180.1(1) © ARCUS 2008**

Checked by:	Passed for submission to client:
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## OASIS SUMMARY FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
OASIS identifier	arcus2-38634	
Project title	5-7 Station Road, Conisbrough, South Yorkshire.	
Short description of the project	Archaeological desk-based assessment of two domestic properties outside the medieval core of the town.	
Project dates	February 2008	
Previous/future work	None / unknown	
Monument type and period	Domestic Dwelling; House; Bungalow / Modern	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County/Parish	South Yorkshire / Doncaster / Conisbrough	
Site address	5-7 Station Road, Conisbrough	
Site co-ordinates	SK 511 991	
Site area	1148m <sup>2</sup>	
Height OD		
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	ARCUS	
Project brief originator	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service	
Project design originator		
Project manager	Glyn Davies	
Site Supervisor	Sean Bell	
Sponsor or funding body	Rofos Design and Technical	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Archive Type	Location/Accession no.	Content (e.g. pottery, metalwork, etc)
Physical	None	
Paper	South Yorkshire SMR	Report
Digital	South Yorkshire SMR	Report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of 5-7 Station Road, Conisbrough, South Yorkshire	
Report no	1180.1(1)	
Author	Sean Bell	
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### Illustrations

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- 2 Location of known archaeological sites and find spots
- 3 1854 Ordnance Survey
- 4 1858 Tithe map
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- 1 View of 5 Station Road looking southwest along the vehicular access from Station Road.
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- 4 General view of number 7, looking southwest from Station Road.
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- 7 View of rear of property, looking north.
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- 11 Detail of inscribed stone stored in garden to rear of number 7.
- 12 View of rear of number 7, looking southwest away from the house showing vacant rear plot and boundary fence.

## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

*ARCUS was commissioned by Rofos Design and Technical to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of 5-7 Station Road, Conisbrough, South Yorkshire (NGR SK 511 991). The assessment was required to support a planning application for a residential development. The desk-based assessment comprised a site visit, documentary and cartographic research.*

*The site currently consists of two domestic dwellings built upon terraced land cut into a steep-sided slope, on the west side of Station Road. 5 Station Road was constructed at some point between 1968 and 1973, whilst number 7 was constructed c.1930. The documentary evidence suggests that these buildings were the earliest developments of what was agricultural land which lay outside both the historic core of the medieval town, and its later urban development following the expansion of industry in the local area, particularly those industries related to the coal-mining industry.*

*The archaeological potential of the proposal area is considered to be low, and no further archaeological work is recommended. 7 Station Road is considered to be of local interest and, as the original building appears to be largely unaltered on the basis of the external examination, it is recommended that a Level 1 RCHME photographic survey (35mm) be completed prior to the redevelopment of the site.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment of 5-7 Station Road, Conisbrough, South Yorkshire. The assessment was required to support a planning application for a residential development. ARCUS was commissioned by Rofos Design and Technical to undertake the assessment. Research and fieldwork were carried out by Sean Bell.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

The aims of the desk-based assessment were to:

- establish the archaeological and historical background of the application area;
- assess the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits within the site.

### 2.2 Data Collection

Data was collected from the following sources:

- South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)
- Sheffield Local Studies Library;
- Doncaster Archives;
- Primary published sources;
- Secondary published sources;
- Online sources.

### 2.3 Site Visit

A site visit was made on 21<sup>st</sup> February 2008 by Sean Bell. This consisted of a walk-over survey of the surrounding area, to identify any visible archaeological or historic features and areas of previous ground disturbance that may have affected the survival of buried archaeological deposits. Current land use was also noted.

### 2.4 Geotechnical Data

No known geotechnical investigations have been carried out in this area.

### 2.5 Planning Framework

Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 (PPG15) 'Planning and the Historic Environment' and 16 (PPG 16) 'Archaeology and Planning' were issued in 1994 and 1990 respectively by the Department of the Environment. They were issued to provide a statement of current legislative designations/protections for the historic environment and archaeological remains, and guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers, and other relevant bodies on the appropriate action of the investigation and preservation of such remains. PPG 15 states:

*Paragraph 2.11*

Local planning authorities should expect developers to assess the likely impact of their

proposals on the special interest of the site or structure in question, and to provide such written information or drawings as may be required to understand the significance of a site or structure before an application is determined.

*Paragraph 2.16*

Sections 16 and 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 require authorities considering applications for planning permission or listed building consent for works which affect a listed building to have special regard to certain matters, including the desirability of preserving the setting of the building. The setting is often an essential part of the building's character.

PPG 16 states:

*Paragraph 21*

Where early discussions with local planning authorities or the developer's own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken.

*Paragraph 22*

Local planning authorities can expect developers to provide the results of such assessments and evaluations as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance.

### **3 SITE LOCATION AND LAND USE**

The application area (centred on SK 511 991) lies on the south side of Station Road, Conisbrough (**illustration 1**), measuring approximately 41 x 28m. The ground surface slopes downwards towards the northeast, with the rear of the site being approximately 11.5 m higher than Station Road. The site is currently occupied by two residential buildings.

There are no listed buildings within the proposal area, and it is not part of a Conservation Area.

### **4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY**

This section provides a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the area, focusing in particular on the site of the proposed works. Historical maps and plans of the area from 1854 to the present were consulted, including the Ordnance Survey series. Documents, unpublished technical reports and published works relating to the site were also consulted. A list of known archaeological sites and find-spots within 1km of the site was compiled from the (SMR), and from other historic sources. This is presented in Appendix 1, with the locations of the sites shown on **illustration 2**.

**Glossary of time periods referred to in the text:**

Mesolithic:	10000-4000 BC	Neolithic:	4000-2300 BC
Bronze Age:	2300-700BC	Iron Age:	700 BC-AD 43
Romano-British:	AD 43-450	Early Medieval:	450-1066
Medieval:	1066-1485	Post-Medieval:	1485-present day

## 4.1 Prehistoric to Roman

There are a number of isolated finds or scatters of flint tools, recovered through fieldwalking. Concentrations of such finds have been retrieved from on the cliff top and on the floodplain on the northern side of the Don. There has been little material of Prehistoric date recovered from the south bank of the Don, though this is probably due to the urban nature of the south bank, which limits opportunities to recover artefacts.

Mesolithic flint tools have been recovered with the main Mesolithic flint scatter site lying at SK 522 993 (site 24). The size of the scatter suggests that this was a flint-working site, probably temporary. No equivalent concentration of Neolithic flints has been identified, but a number of tools found indicates some activity in the area at this time (sites 18, 19, 26, 27). Also on the top of Cadeby Cliff is a crop-mark feature (site 31) in the form of a circle-ditch with flint and bone tools recovered from the surface within.

Conisbrough lies close to the important settlement at Danum (Doncaster) and the Roman road known as Ricknield Street passes nearby, crossing the highway between Danum and Templeborough (Hey, 1979). A number of finds of Roman coins (sites 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25 and 28) and pottery sherds (site 19), and a possible Romano-British statue incorporated into the church porch (site 6), further indicate that there is likely to have been considerable Roman activity in the Conisbrough area. There is no known evidence for Roman occupation within Conisbrough, though a recent archaeological excavation at Wellgate (site 3) recovered sherds of Roman pottery, dating from the second and third centuries AD, associated with a pond or channel features (O'Neill, 2005). This was interpreted as indicating the probability of settlement in the vicinity.

## 4.2 Medieval

The settlement of Conisbrough appears to have been established during the Anglo-Saxon period. By the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066 it was already the centre of an important Anglo-Scandinavian administrative unit (Hey 1979, 29).

The name of the town is derived from 'konungr burh', a mixture of Old Norse and Old English, meaning 'king's stronghold' (Smith 1961). The 'stronghold' was one of a number of forts were situated along the Don valley in the early medieval period, probably linked to the defence of a boundary marked by the river, and one of these is the 'stronghold' referred to in the town's name. The king referred to is unknown, although it has been speculated that it may have been a fortress of the Northumbrian kings (Hunter 1828).

During the reign of King Ethelred the Unready, land in the area was held by Wulfric Spott, a prominent minister. He bequeathed them to Aelfhelm in his will (Handbook of Conisbrough and Conisbrough Castle n.d, 6). The manor was later held by Earl Harold Godwin, who had become king of England following the death of Edward the Confessor.

The settlement was located in a strategic position on the south border of the kingdom of Northumbria and controlled the river crossing at Strafford Sands. This had been an important river crossing since the Roman period. The town was also an important ecclesiastical centre, and appears to have been one of three Minster churches in South Yorkshire, the others being Ecclesfield and either Silkstone or Cawthorne (May 2005).



Excavations at the Wellgate site (site 3) exposed a number of features which were interpreted as being of early medieval date (O'Neill 2005), with dendrochronological analysis indicating a date in the late-sixth/early-seventh centuries for the felling of timbers used in the construction of a wooden fence, a box feature and a possible wooden trackway or lining within the pond (O'Neill 2003).

The Domesday survey of 1086 records that Earl Harold held the manor in 1066. The settlement is noted as having a church with a priest and two mills worth 32 shillings, with wood pasture 1 mile long and 1 mile broad. To this soke belonged 28 villages, including Clifton, Barnborough, Hoyland, Stainforth, Sandal, Thorne and Hatfield. All these villages, wholly or in part, belonged to the estate (May 2005).

Following the Norman Conquest, the Manor of Conisbrough was given William de Warren, who had been one of the leading commanders at Hastings (Hunter 1828). A large hunting park, apparently pre-Conquest in origin and associated with the castle at Conisbrough, was also given to de Warren. The de Warrens did not appear to have spent much time in the town, and no effort was made to develop Conisbrough into a commercial centre (Hey 1979), being interested in the manor purely for its military and hunting purposes (May 2005).

During this period the Deanery of Doncaster was created resulting in Conisbrough's loss of its ecclesiastical status. The town was the location for the 'witanagemot', a form of local court. The proceedings were at some time moved to the Moot Hall, a building near the church, where the moot continued to be held for around 800 years (Allport 1913).

The earliest form of Conisbrough Castle is likely to have been mainly earthworks and palisades. The current keep of Conisbrough Castle was probably constructed by Hameline Plantagenet, the husband of Isabel de Warren, on the basis that he spent significantly more time in Yorkshire than the previous earls (Hunter 1828; Hey 1979). Following the death in 1347 of John, the eighth Earl de Warren, the land reverted to the Crown, and was granted to Edmund of Langley, Earl of Cambridge. His son, Richard, Earl of Cambridge, married into the Mortimer family, but he was later executed for treason. His son Richard, Duke of York, became the leader of the Yorkist faction during the Wars of the Roses. Though he was killed at the battle of Wakefield, his sons later became Edward IV and Richard III (Hunter 1828). Conisbrough then returned to the Crown as a private fief (Hunter op. cit.). The Tudors rarely visited the region, and by the reign of Henry VIII, the castle was already in a state of considerable disrepair (Hey 1979).

Conisbrough remained a rural area throughout the medieval period, with most of its inhabitants involved in agriculture, though there is documentary and archaeological evidence for pottery production from the thirteenth century onwards in Conisbrough Parks, to the southwest of the town (WYAS 2004). The town had no market and only small-scale industry, and its status further declined in status once the castle fell out of use. Returns from the Poll Tax of 1379 indicate that there were no merchants or tradesmen living in Conisbrough rich enough to be taxed above the basic level (Hey op. cit.). It is likely that the great hunting park stifled the economic growth of the town (May 2005). In 1575 the timber in the park was felled and sold to local inhabitants for £1,900.

### **4.3 Post-medieval**

Conisbrough remained an agricultural village even in the early nineteenth century. There was little industrial or commercial development prior to 1800. the form of the

settlement with its focus on the church and castle, remained. The general street plan was static, with the only major construction prior to 1787 being the construction of Low Road to improve access to Burcroft, the district to the north of the castle. The Parliamentary Enclosure Act of 1857 led to the enclosure of the wastes and commons of Conisbrough. The limited area being enclosed would appear to indicate that most of the fields in the area had already been enclosed early in a piecemeal fashion from a medieval open field system (May 2005). This conclusion strengthened by the narrow nature of many of the fields shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey. The land around Conisbrough had good arable soil, and was a focus for agriculture from the medieval period (Hey 1979, 75).

Basket making was once an important local industry, using the willow plantations at Willow Vale by Kearsley Brook on Low Road (Allport 1913). An ironworks was mentioned at Conisbrough in 1641 (Hey 1979) and is likely to have been located on the banks of the Don. The construction of the Doncaster-Sheffield Turnpike in 1787 and the locks on the River Don by the River Don Navigation Company in 1826 attracted new industries to the area due to the ease of commercial transport rather than for water-power (Robbins & Cumberpatch 1998). The 1858 tithe map shows lime kilns at Holywell Hill Common and a brickyard at the base of Castle Hill, and Kelly's Directory (1881) lists the presence of breweries, a wood turners, and iron, sickle and tithe manufacturers in the town, and a tannery was located close to March Street (Allport 1913). In 1844, Kilner Brothers founded a glassworks (site 32) in New Conisbrough as an addition to their main factories at Thornhill Lees and Castleford. During 1849-51 an extension of the Midland railway line was constructed, connecting Swinton and Doncaster (Allport op. cit.). Two collieries were sunk into the Barnsley Seam in the area, Denaby Main in 1863, and Cadeby Main in 1889.

As a result, both Denaby and Conisbrough grew rapidly in the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This development resulted in a population rise in the late nineteenth century, due to migrant workers. This seems to have had little effect on the ancient fortress town, however, the new settlements being focused on Mexborough and Denaby Main (Robbins & Cumberpatch 1998). In 1961, Conisbrough was described as being "primarily an industrial town... with activities by no means confined to coalmining and heavy industry though... these are of great importance locally" (Conisbrough Official Guide 1961). The end of the mining industry during the 1990s led to the closing of the pits, and the demolition of many of the housing estates (May 2005).

The centre of the old village still retains many old buildings, mostly from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but with some possible seventeenth-century structures, including a timber-framed building (site 8), and the cottage on the south side of Church Street (site 9). The church and castle are the main survivors from the medieval period, although the street pattern is also basically unchanged. The proposal area lay outside the medieval core of the village and the area of later expansion following population growth in the late nineteenth century.

The earliest detailed map of the area is the 1854 Ordnance Survey (**illustration 3**). The line of Station Road is shown as Crummock Lane, with a footpath marked along the south side, leading northwards from Dark Lane (later Elm Green Lane). The proposal area is clearly in use as agricultural land, and a field boundary runs northwest-southeast through the site. This layout is also shown on the 1858 Tithe map (**illustration 4**), by which time Dark Lane has been renamed.

The 1892 Ordnance Survey shows the thoroughfare as Station Road for the first time.

The original Conisbrough station had opened in November 1849 as the only stopping point on the new South Yorkshire, Doncaster and Goole Railway and consisted of two buildings, one for the South Yorkshire Railway and one for the Midland Railway. These were closed in 1884 with the opening of the current station built by the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway which stood at the north end of Station Road along with an engineering works, and 150 yards west of the earlier station. The proposal area is still agricultural land with no buildings, but now appears to lie with a single field formed by the amalgamation of four adjacent fields shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey.

This large field remains unaltered on the 1903 Ordnance Survey (**illustration 5**), though prior to 1930 the development of Station Road commences. There are five separate buildings on the north side, with a single building on the south side on the 1930 Ordnance Survey. This building occupies the position of the current 7 Station Road and appears similar in plan. This building remains unaltered on the 1956, 1966 and 1973 Ordnance Surveys (**illustration 6**). The later map is the first to show a building at 5 Station Road. The layout of the proposal site remains unchanged on the 1987 and 1991 Ordnance Surveys.

## 5 CURRENT CONDITION OF THE SITE AND EXISTING FEATURES

At the time of the site visit, both residential buildings were vacant. No interior inspection of the buildings was possible.

5 Station Road has little of architectural interest being a recent domestic bungalow with a separate-standing garage to the rear. Vehicular access is via metalled surfaces from both Station Road and Elm Green Lane. Both the bungalow and the garage are brick-built and stand upon a terraces plateau towards the rear of the site (**plate 1**). The bungalow has elements of stone-cladding on the exterior northeast and southwest faces, and a pitched roof (**plate 2**). The garden areas are overgrown grass scrub with mature trees along the boundaries with 7 Station Road and along the road frontage, which also features a low, stone-built wall. The vehicular access from Elm Green Lane stands upon an area retained by a stone-built wall which appears to have the remains of a partially demolished return extending to the northeast (**plate 3**).

7 Station Road is located to the northwest of number 5. The Station Road frontage is bounded by a low brick-built wall, painted red with ornamented gate-pillars. Behind is a timber-built structure with pitched roof (**plate 4**). The house is of moderate architectural interest, being art-deco in style, and stands upon a terraced plateau in the centre of the plot. The Station Road frontage features a brick-built stairway leading to a balustraded timber-built balcony. The entrance hall is apsidal in plan, has leaded and stained-glass panes within the windows and door, and is accessed via a timber-built porch (**plate 5**). The balustraded balcony extends along the north and south sides of the house, with the rear edges being at the same height as the sloping ground surface (**plate 6**). The main building is flat-roofed and the exterior walls and surfaces are rendered and painted white with dark red edging and woodwork (**plates 7-8**).

The structure has a north wing, which has a pitched roof and has been converted for use as a garage. There is a flat-roofed extension built against the southwest face of this wing. The roof of the extension is in a state of disrepair (**plate 9**). The garden is overgrown grass and scrub, particularly to the rear of the house. Standing in the rear

garden is a stylized, timber-built structure with slate roof (**plate 10**). Also, a number of stone fragments are stored in the rear garden. These include troughs, grindstones and a slab inscribed with the legend 'GAS WORKS AD – 1870' (**plate 11**).

The boundary between numbers 5 and 7 is marked by a single line of trees and shrubs. The north and west boundaries are marked by insubstantial fencing, the majority of which is constructed of plastic-coated wire. The plots to rear of number 7 are vacant (**plate 12**).

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION AND POTENTIAL**

The site is located outside the medieval core of Conisbrough. The documented history is one of predominately agricultural use with no known construction of the site until c.1930 for the northern plot (number 7) and 1968-1973 for the southern plot (number 5). The domestic structures are clearly built upon a terraced surface and any archaeological remains within these areas are likely to have been removed, therefore, during their construction. This is also likely to follow for the areas of metalled-surface access routes.

Given the position of the site outside the historic core of the town, there are unlikely to be any pre-modern structural remains within the site area, though any deep-cut agricultural features such as field boundaries may survive, though their archaeological significance is likely to be low. Previously identified archaeological remains within the historic core have been on relatively level areas, rather than the step-sloped area similar to Station Road.

The majority of isolated, artefactual finds have been made outside the current urban area of Conisbrough, with only two find-spots of such material from within the core itself. It is probable that any such material within the proposal area would have been disturbed during the original development of the site, or its subsequent occupation.

The ancillary structures to Number 7 are in poor condition, though the main dwelling, appears to be in better condition. This building is of moderate interest due to its unusual and period design, which does not appear to have been extensively remodelled, on the basis of external examination.

### **6.1 Recommendations**

The desk-based assessment and site visit have indicated that there is low potential for significant archaeological features within the proposal area. Though there is a possibility for single artefacts and material to be recovered in isolation these are unlikely to add significantly to the archaeological knowledge or understanding of the town. The archaeological potential of such material is also considered to be low. No further archaeological work is recommended, therefore.

The current building at 7 Station Road is architecturally interesting, and would appear to be unique within Conisbrough, giving the structure some historical interest. As the building appears to have maintained its original form intact, with no or little alteration, it is recommended that a Level 1 RCHME photographic survey (35mm) be completed prior to the redevelopment of the site.

## **7 COPYRIGHT**

ARCUS may assign copyright to the client upon request, and reserves the right to be

identified as the author of all project documentation and reports, as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79).

## 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## 10 GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Locations shown on **illustration 2**.

Site no	Description	NGR	SMR no
1	Upper part of a twelfth-century cross slab grave cover, built into a wall on the west side of Castle Walk.	SK 5134 9873	2068
2	Conisbrough Castle, medieval stone structure and octagonal keep with earthworks possibly from the Saxon burgh. Scheduled Ancient Monument 13245. The keep is grade I listed.	SK 514 989	123
3	Small stone structure covering an old well on Wellgate. The well still has a functioning stream. Possibly late medieval. Grade II listed. Early-medieval structures and Roman to post-medieval finds and deposits were recovered nearby during excavations in 2002.	SK 5117 9881	200
4	Find of medieval carved stonework: keystone, section of moulding, stone with bowtell moulding. Found beneath the wheel of Old Mill.	SK 516 988	2050
5	Chimes Restaurant, datestone 1710, but this is not necessarily to be believed. Brick structure, with two small outbuildings. Grade II listed.	SK 512 988	N/a
6	St Peter's Church. Saxon remains in the nave walls, twelfth-century and later alterations, much rebuilt in 1865. Grade I listed. A Saxon cross shaft fragment survives in the south chapel, and there is a Norman tomb chest, twelfth-century, with carvings of a dragon, a knight, Adam and Eve and other decorations. A sculpture depicting a female figure with a long robe, seated on a bench, is built into the east wall of the porch, and is possibly Romano-British.	SK 512 988	201-203
7	Burials, located beneath the Norman tomb chest in St Peter's churchyard, revealed when the tomb was moved. Digging down revealed a north-south aligned burial, and directly underneath an east-west aligned cist burial with charcoal. This may be a Romano-British inhumation followed by a Saxon burial, or possibly both are Saxon.	SK 512 988	2269
8	Timber-framed house in Church Street, with the remains of one truss at the north end of the building. Side walls of the building have been raised above the timber frame, and the roof is recent. A few features suggest the whole block may be of seventeenth-century date.	SK 5112 9868	1175
9	House and cottage. The cottage is of limestone and appears to be of seventeenth-century date. The house has an eighteenth-century façade, but the core may be earlier.	SK 512 987	N/a
10	Roman coin of Vespasian, 71-73 AD, found in a field behind the post office.	SK 5140 9857	1024

Site no	Description	NGR	SMR no
11	Roman coin of Postumus, found on a site now occupied by a housing estate.	SK 5188 9858	931
12	Roman coin hoard (Byzantine), 40 nummia of Justinian I found in a garden. 527-565 AD.	SK 5080 9836	1084
13	Windmill, southeast of the castle. Tower mill, roofed structure.	SK 520 985	3608
14	North Cliff Quarry stone-way. Double track of limestone blocks worked as a cable incline from the quarry to a set of limekilns. Post-1850, and closed by 1901. The kilns and much of the track have gone.	SK 5070 9930	4584
15	Site of Hermitage Chapel, a medieval chantry or free chapel, probably the ruin called 'Armsey Chapel' on a map of 1724, directly opposite Conisbrough Castle. Taken down in the early-nineteenth century.	SK 515 994	494
16	Flints: 1 core, 1 flake, and 1 utilised flake/awl. Flint flakes. Flint scraper. Flint flake. 3 utilized flakes & 1 utilized blade All found on the surface of a ploughed field in Cadeby.	SK 513 996 SK 515 995 SK 514 996 SK 515 996 SK 515 996	2410 2412 2414 2415 2413
17	2 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery. 1 post-medieval gunflint. All found on the surface of a ploughed field in Cadeby.	SK 514 997 SK 514 997	1989 1990
18	Neolithic polished stone axe, group I (Cornwall). Fragments of Neolithic polished stone axe, group IV Flint tools: 2 scrapers, 3 utilised flakes. Flint tools: 5 utilised flakes. All found on the surface of a ploughed field in Cadeby.	SK 513 997 SK 513 996 SK 511 997 SK 511 997	3765 3766 2408 2411
19	Crop mark, circular. Possibly Iron Age/Romano-British, but dubious, and may be a quarry site. Roman pottery scatter including Samian ware. Barbed and tanged Neolithic flint arrowhead. Flint plano-convex knife end. Roman coin of Constantine I, 308-337 AD. All found at Cadeby Cliff.	SK 515 997 SK 515 997 SK 515 997 SK 515 997 SK 5155 9974	1902 2407 3977 2416 2399
20	Roman coins: 1 antoninianus of Claudius II Gothicus (268-270 AD), 1 gritoninianus of Tetricus (270-273 AD), 1 gritoninianus of Quintillus (270 AD), 6 unidentified antiningni	SK 519 996	2355
21	Bronze amulet/pendant in form of a hammer-head	SK 512 000	2392

Site no	Description	NGR	SMR no
22	Roman coin. Sestertius of Lucilla	SK 520 995	2401
23	Roman coin hoard of 11 sestertii: 2 of Trajan (98-117 AD), 1 of Hadrian (117-138 AD), 3 of Antoninus Pius (138-161 AD) , 2 of Faustina Snr, 2 of Marcus Aurelius (161-180 AD), 1 of Commodus (161-192 AD).	SK 519 996	1782
24	Mesolithic flint implements Mesolithic flint industry: 1 awl, 1 microlith, 1 utilized flake, 1 retouched flake	SK 522 993 SK 522 993	1934 1933
25	1626 antoniniani in a grey-ware jar. Coins dated 253-275 AD	SK 519 996	1899
26	Mesolithic/Neolithic flints. 1 chopping tool, 1 retouched blade segment	SK 518 997	1924
27	1 Mesolithic/Neolithic flint graver	SK 510 000	1929
28	Roman coin of Constantine the Great (308-337 AD)	SK 515 997	1986
29	Flint flakes: 3 retouched flakes and waste flakes	SK 521 993	2427
30	Worked flints: 1 leaf-shaped arrowhead, 4 utilized flakes, 1 reworked flake	SK 511 997	2424
31	Cadeby 'Henge' cropmark feature. Circle-ditch broken in two places. Surface finds of 1 microlith, 1 awl, 2 antler tips, 2 fragments of knife handle. Possible former standing stones from the site identified in 1998.	SK 514 997	1968
32	Providence Glassworks. Founded by Kilner Brothers, 1844 as addition to main factories at Thornhill Lees and Castleford. Closed 1939.	SK 505 990	3723



## 11 ILLUSTRATIONS

## 12 PLATES



**Plate 1:** View of 5 Station Road looking southwest along the vehicular access from Station Road.



**Plate 2:** Southwest facing elevation of 5 Station Road, looking east.



**Plate 3:** View, looking south, showing vehicular access route from Elam Green Lane and stone-built retaining wall.



**Plate 4:** General view of number 7, looking southwest from Station Road.



**Plate 5:** Detail of the entrance hall, Station Road frontage of number 7 showing brick-built staircase, timber-built porch, decorated glass panes and art-deco elements.



**Plate 6:** View of northwest facing elevation of 7 Station Road showing continuation of balcony to meet rising ground surface, and northeast facing elevation of north wing.



**Plate 7:** View of rear of property, looking north.



**Plate 8:** View of rear of property, looking east.



**Plate 9:** View of extension, looking east, showing missing sections of roof.



**Plate 10:** View of garden to rear of number 7, looking southeast, showing timber-built structure.



**Plate 11:** Detail of inscribed stone stored in garden to rear of number 7.



**Plate 12:** View of rear of number 7, looking southwest away from the house showing vacant rear plot and boundary fence.